Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 130 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1794. [Whole No. 526.]

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

City of Waſhington.

THE Subſcribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requeſted to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the preſent month, at 12 o'clock in order to chooſe a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.

James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for ſuch of the Subſcribers as may chooſe to paſs a ſocial hour after the buſineſs of the day is finiſhed.

May 5. dre6M.

Wharton and Greeves,

Have removed their Counting Houſe from Water ſtreet, to Morton's wharf,

Where they have for Sale,

Madeira and ſherry Wine,
fit for immediate uſe
Gin in caſes,
Souchong Tea,
Black Pepper,
Ruſſia Matts,
Corks,
Jeſuits Bark,
Coffee, and
Eighty Hhds. prime Tobacco.

May 5. d—6t.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale
A SMALL CARGO OF

Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.

April 5. w&s1m.

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794 dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(An American bottom)

John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

For LONDON,

The Ship

WILLIAM PENN,

NOW lying at Jeſſe and Robert Waln's wharf, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to

JOHN FIELD & SON,
Or,
JESSE & ROBERT WALN,

May 13. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Sloop

PHOENIX,

Burthen about eight hundred barrels. She is in compleat order, and ready to take in her cargo. For terms apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

May 13. d3t

For Charter,

To Europe or the Weſt Indies,

THE BRIG

THOMAS,

SOLOMON BUNKER Maſter.

Burthen about ſixteen hundred barrels, a ſtaunch good veſſel, and a prime ſailer—For terms apply to the Captain on board, at M'Clenachan's wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

Philad. May 13. d3t.

For Baltimore,

THE SNOW

BALTIMORE,

PERRY BENSON, Maſter.

Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to ſail as ſoon as her inward cargo is diſcharged, unleſs freight ſhould offer to detain her.

For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to

SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER,

Who have for Sale,

A FEW PIPES

Cargo Teneriffe wine

And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter caſks
London Porter in 42 gallon caſks
White and Red Lead and Spaniſh Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An aſſortment of Eaſt India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
With a general aſſortment of Merchandize as uſual.

5th Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

Sales at Auction.

On Thurſday the 15th and Saturday the 17th inſt. at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at

John Connelly's Auction ſtore,
No. 78, South Front ſtreet,
A CHOICE COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS,
In various Branches of literature.

Catalogues may be had at the ſtore as above, and at No. 26, Spruce ſtreet, where the BOOKS may be ſeen any time before the ſale.

May 13. d5t.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber leaving this city for a ſhort time, has empowered Mr. Thomas Potier to tranſact all buſineſs in his abſence, holding his tranſactions as Valued on

Louis Oſmont.

May 10 dtf

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,

FOR SALE AT

No. 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ftf

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.

May 6 mw&ſ10t

REMAINING

OF THE

Ship India's Cargo,

FROM

BENGAL.

A ſmall aſſortment of

BALE GOODS,

250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a

Quantity of PEPPER

For Sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Who has alſo to diſpoſe of
Barcelona Hand'ſs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in caſes,
Souchong, Hyſon, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimſtone, &c.

May 10 dgw

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Tioga, ſtate of New York.

The		containing acres.
Southweſt quar. of	Townſh p No. 2,	9,424
Northweſt do.	do. 4,	5,6.7
Northeaſt do.	do. 6,	10,525
Southweſt do.	do. 7,	9,000
Southweſt do	do. 8,	3,950
Northweſt do.	do. 8,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do. 9,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do. 10,	9,000
Northweſt do.	do. 10,	10,475
		70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in value, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.

April 10. tuth&s t14M

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A good Preſsman,

Who will meet with conſtant employ. Apply to Steiner and Kammerer, No. 85, Race-Street.

May 13, 1794. d—3:

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.

April 14. m&thtf

Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. Perkins of Boſton, May 6.

"No arrivals of conſequence, except a veſſel of David Greene's, which was bound from Aux-Cayes to Boſton, with ſugar, coffee, &c. TAKEN and ADJUDICATED at New-Providence; and by order of the COURT DISCHARGED.

At a Special Meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, May 9th, 1794.

The committee of this corporation, appointed to frame reſolutions, expreſſive of their ſenſe of the great attention and regard evidenced by the executive of the United States, to the mercantile intereſts thereof; and particularly in the appointment of an envoy extraordinary, to the Court of Great Britain; report the following reſolutions:

1ſt. Reſolved, That a principal excellence of republican governments, is their ſuperior tendency to preſerve peace and harmony with all mankind.

2d. Reſolved, That this Corporation can diſcover neither policy, nor juſtice in commencing hoſtilities againſt any nation before the *means* of negociation have been exerted to prevent them.

3d. Reſolved, That in the preſent criſis, we conſider the appointment of an envoy extraordinary to the court of Great Britain as one among the moſt powerful of theſe means, having an equal view to the *Peace, Intereſt,* and *Dignity* of the Republic.

4th. Reſolved, That the talents and integrity of the character ſelected for this important miſſion, have inſpired his countrymen with confidence, and will, as we believe, have a happy effect in bringing to a favorable iſſue, the object of his negociations.

5th. Reſolved, That if nevertheleſs, this embaſſy ſhould fail to preſerve to us the bleſſings of peace, yet we perſuade ourſelves it *cannot fail* to convince all nations of our juſtice and moderation; to unite our own ſentiments and efforts, and render an appeal to arms, more honorable to us, and more formidable to our enemies.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BLAGGE, Chairman.

The preceding reſolutions being unanimouſly approved of, it was ordered that the ſame be publiſhed as the ſenſe of this corporation.

COMFORT SANDS, Preſident.

A true extract from the minutes,
WM. LAIGHT, Sec'ry.

AMERICA.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) April 5.

Saturday arrived his majeſty's ſhip Iphigenia, Capt. Sinclair, from the Bite of Leogane, with four prizes in company, names as follow, who were captured by her and the Muſquito on the 20th ult.

The national French brig of war l'Actif, of 14 guns, and 106 men, monſ. Gubian, commander; the ſhips Les Veteran and Marſhal de Levie, laden with coffee and ſugar, and the armed brig L'Eſpiegle, of 12 guns, with ſome ſugar and cotton. Theſe veſſels, in company with l'Actif, eſcaped from Port-au-Prince in the night of the 19th, and intended puſhing to ſea. The armed brig was bound for Port-au-Paix; they were brought too by the Iphigenia of Point Lamenton, and carried into the road of Leogane; they are all copper-bottomed. The Iphigenia has 140 French priſoners on board.

On the 19th, the Iphigenia fell in with a ſchooner which had on board M. Deſfourneax, Lieut. Col. of the regiment d'Artois, and 100 ſoldiers of the regiment (who had fled from Port-au-Prince) and carried them into Archaye.

The American ſchooner Hannah, with proviſions and lumber, prize to the ſhip Gipſey, taken off Bermuda, was ſent in on Saturday. She was from Wilmington bound to Barbadoes.

Alſo, the ſchooner Hawke, in baliaſt, prize to the ſchooner Thomas, taken off Tiburon.

Arrived on Wedneſday from a cruize his Majeſty's ſhip Hound Capt. Gardner, with the French national brig La Liberté, of 14 guns, ſix pounders, and 120

men, taken by his Majesty's ship Alligator, off the Isle-au-Vache.

The above brig had captured and sent into Aux Cayes, the letter of marque Polly and Jane, belonging to this port.

The American Schooner Sally, from Gloucester, was sent in on Thursday evening, by his Majesty's ship Alligator. She was in company with the brig La Liberte, when taken.

Wednesday evening the sloop Mercury, Babb, returned from the Grand Caymanas which he left at noon the 21st instant. Capt. Babb informs, that the vessels unfortunately lost at that island are almost all beat to pieces; the produce saved amount to only about 50 hogsheads of sugar, 150 puncheons of rum, 600 bags of pimento, 100 bags of cotton, much damaged; and some tons of wood.

NASSAU, (N. P.) April 11.

In consequence of the French privateers being permitted to carry their prizes into the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew, we are informed, Sir John Jarvis hinted to the Governor, that he had heard of such things; and that when his business at Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadaloupe was accomplished, which promised to be soon, he would pay him a visit, and make inquiry into the reasons his excellency had for a conduct so hostile to the allied powers. Our intelligence adds, the hint was instantly taken; and, as atonement for past error, all French privateers in port were ordered to depart immediately, and entrance to them or their prizes in future forbid.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

In committee of the whole House when Mr. Clark's proposition for suspending the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain was under consideration, the following observations were made by Mr. J. Wadsworth:

The path to be pursued by this country Mr. Chairman, is, in my opinion, a plain one, if reason, and not passion be our guide. We have suffered injuries—our rights have been violated: It is our duty to seek reparation for the former, and to vindicate the latter. But war is a calamity of the extremest kind; it ought then only to be encountered in the last extremity; every thing possible should be attempted to avoid it—every thing should be avoided that will tend to encrease the chance of its existence.

The plainest facts demonstrate that our case is not out of the reach of a remedy, by negociation. A revocation of the instructions of the 6th of November, and the explanations which have been given concerning them, afford an assurance that whatever may have been the disposition of the British government at one time, war with this country did not continue to be its purpose.

What is the inference from such a state of things—why plainly this—that we ought to make effectual preparations for the worst that may happen; that we ought to go to work in earnest, and with vigor, to put the country in a state of defence—in a posture for serious *War*; and in this position, we ought to make one more appeal to the justice, the good sense of Great Britain; but if the gentlemen will not allow me these expressions as applied to Great Britain, I will withdraw them, and say their interest. And if that fails, then, and not before, we ought to meet with decision and firmness, the only alternative —*War*.

In the mean time sir, we ought to do nothing that can prove an obstacle to the success of negociation; we should not by any rash or intemperate measure make accommodation on the part of Great Britain impossible, without dishonor; we should not so act as to force her pride, to take side against her reason and her interest. If a war is to happen, unanimity among ourselves will be of infinite importance; if our course be such, as to render it manifest to all our citizens that we have done every thing in our power to avoid the evil; that we have availed ourselves of all the chances of preserving peace, that we have done nothing that could destroy a single one of them, then we shall secure unanimity; then may we rely, that every nerve of the country will be strained, every resource called forth to defend ourselves, and annoy the enemy; and here I trust I shall not be behind any man in exertion and perseverance: But if our course be such as to leave a doubt, whether the war might not have been with greater prudence avoided; a suspicion that it may have been precipitated by violent and premature measures, adieu to unanimity.

The arrival of the calamity awakening men's minds to its magnitude, and substituting the operations of reason for those of passion, will substitute censure for applause; condemnation for approbation; the government will lose the confidence of the people as having been rash and inconsiderate.

Our efforts will be languid and feeble, our councils distracted and disjointed, and the least evil that can happen, will be an inglorious, and disadvantageous peace; what worse may be in the womb of time, God only knows.

I call on these who hear me to shun this course. I know the temper of the people I represent. I have every day communications that shew me their extreme disapprobation of any measure that can lessen the chance for peace. I therefore with the greatest confidence predict what will be their conduct on one, or on the other plan of precedure. I believe the temper of the citizens of the neighboring states is not materially different from that of the citizens of the state to which I belong. I presume it will not be understood that the citizens of the state I came from, are willing tamely to submit to be ruined by the ravages of Great Britain. No sir, they love peace, and will court it with warmth; but if war be unavoidable, they will not be behind their neighbors, they feel, and feel keenly the wrongs and injuries, and their resentments are strong.

I ask the warmest advocates for the proposed measure to form in their own minds a just estimate of the substantial value of unanimity, of the comparative faculties of the different parts of our country, for military exertions, they will not do ill to review the example of the last war.

For my part I am resolved whatever may be the current of the moment, to bear my testimony against all measures of a tendency to destroy the prospect of peace. I consider the one under consideration as such a measure, and mean to make my opposition to it.

Let those who are bold enough to court danger to the country, stand distinguished to their fellow citizens—from those who, tho' resolved to be prepared for war, and to meet it with fortitude when it is inevitable, at the same time are resolved not to precipitate so great an evil. I cheerfully concede to the former all the glory, they will have, all the responsibility of their enterprize.

I have thus expressed my real sentiments not attempting to torture any man's arguments, or wound their feelings; and were I to indulge myself in railing at the British for their unjustifiable depredations on our trade, I think sir, I could be as eloquent as other gentlemen who have gone before me—I believe it would be useless, and I forbear.

The TIMES, No. XIII.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

IN ancient Greece and Rome, labor was the business of slaves exclusively.—Mechanics, laborers on land, and even clerks and physicians were slaves. Freemen were all soldiers, and the produuce of the soil, subsistence, and of course population depended on the number of slaves. This induced these nations to save all prisoners of war. The Greeks and Romans with all their boasted virtue, and elegancies, were the Algerines and the slave traders of antiquity.

In the former times, as now in some parts of the world, men labored because they were slaves to others; in modern free countries, men labor because they are slaves to their own wants.

Wants promote industry——industry gives food—and food increases population. One Irish peasant will maintain a family of 6 or 8 persons on potatoes and milk—but it requires the labor of a *hundred* hands to procure the furniture, the gardens and the delicacies of *one* nobleman.

It is a maxim, that the strength of a country is in proportion to its number of inhabitants—true, if the people are all employed. But if they are not employed, they are excrescences that load and enfeeble the body politic. Do the beggars of a country add to its strength? Is Naples a more powerful state for its 30,000 Lazarones? The business of a state is to find employment for its people—procreation will need no public encouragement.

It is a maxim, that a man who marries and brings up a family of children, does a service to the state—true, if he educates the children to business. But if he trains them up in idleness, he does hurt instead of good—he brings into the state an additional number of hungry mouths and unproductive hands. The bachelor who spends £1000 in employing the poor of his neighbourhood, does more good than a father who spends £1000 on half a dozen idlers in his own family.

P. S. If a Virginia democrat lives by the labor of slaves, and a northern aristocrat by the labor of his own hands, which is the most useful member of society?

NEW-YORK, May 12.

The following list of American vessels, was handed us by captain Todd, from fort Dauphin, which had been sent in there by the Spanish men of war and privateers.

Ship——	, Young, of	Newbury-port
Brigs	Betsy, Curwin,	Newport
	Dauphin, Morris,	New-York
	Aurora, Sage,	Middletown
	Nymph, Webb,	Philadelphia
	Rosanna, Baxter,	Boston
Sch'r.	Dove, Gawen,	Portsmouth
	Lively, Slocum,	Patuxent
	Port-au-Prince, Jones,	Baltimore
Sloops	Jacob, Phillips,	Hartford
	Polly, Hodge,	Philadelphia
	Diamond, Buck,	Newbury-port
	Eliza, Moffat,	Baltimore
	——, Bill,	Norwich

March 19th, ship Phœbe, of Philadelphia, Andrew Burk, master, ran on shore on the east reef of Fort-Dauphin.

It is said by persons lately from Bourdeaux in France, that provisions are extremely scarce, and many parts of the country are in great distress—parties and factions rage with violence—and a new party has arisen, called the Rock, and which openly demands a dictator. Men of observation and reading have long foreseen this event—it is an expedient to which the Romans resorted in all cases of *anarchy* and *faction*—it is now probably the last and *only* expedient to save France from conquest, and more terrible scenes of blood. What misery and wretchedness must the Jacobins have introduced into France, to compel a brave people to call for shelter under the strong arm of *despotic power*! The address of Mr. Brissot to his constituents is now published, and we rely on its authenticity. This work discloses such series of crimes, such intrigues, murders, massacres, plunder of public and private property, as fill every reader with horror. The great source of the evils France now suffers, he ascribes very justly to the tyranny of the Paris mob, and hired assassins that surround and intimidate the Convention. This book is recommended to the perusal of Americans; for it cannot fail to warn our citizens of the danger of suffering legislative poroceedings to be governed by sudden and illegal collections of the people.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 14.

A correspondent was much surprised to hear it admitted in the House of Representatives, that *our vessels would be as much in danger* of capture in the West-Indies as ever, if the embargo should be discontinued, and yet asserted at the same time that it ought to be discontinued, because it was *inconvenient to France*. This might be a good reason if we were colonies of France, or if we were under the government of commissioners from the National Convention; but it may be doubted whether such a preference to the interests of a foreign country over our own is either honorable to ourselves or reconciliable with the duty of those who are not representatives of the *French* but of the *American* nation.

Extract of a letter from Boston, may 5.

In this day of delirium in Europe, our nation should be more than commonly calm, sober and deliberate.

The freedom and religion of the world may (so far as men are instruments in providence) depend on the steady wisdom of America.—I therefore more than ever, regret the wretched inflammatory stuff, which is continually issuing from a number of News-Papers in our country, they are sources of vice and corruption—three or four scribblers furnish one of these vehicles in this Town, with *stuff*—miserable *tools* to serve *each other* in *climbing*. May the labors and designs of honest patriots prosper—and may the enemies of truth and virtue, be confounded.

It is so clearly evident from the history of nations and their present state, that public *Credit*, founded on unblemished public *faith*, is the great spring of industry, private credit, wealth and power—that men must be either extremely ignorant, or traitors to their country, who do not labor to STENGTHEN our public credit, and PERFECT the federal government.—In case of war, no nation can raise supplies to support it long, without *loans*, and as no nation can be assured of perpetual peace, *this* circumstance alone, is sufficient to shew the folly of the little politicians, who trifle in matters of public credit.

By every arrival, we hear of the triumphs of the French; and I have not lost the hope of peace in Europe this summer.

Notwithstanding what a few deceitful scribblers write, I am assured from the best information, that the great body of the people, through the eastern and northern states, are ardent for peace, the preservation of the national government, and the public credit.

From the General Advertiser, of this Morning.

A letter dated New-York the 12th, mentions, that Mr. Jay embarked on the morning of that day, under a salute from the cannon of the place: but that the militia had refused parading to do honor to the departure of our *extraordinary* minister.

Statement, taken from Lloyd's lists, of the vessels captured from the 1st February, 1793, (the commencement of the war) to the 7st February, 1794.

By the English	*Ships.*
French of which 75 are privateers, 4 frigates, 3 sloops.	232
Dutch,	4
Swedish,	7
Danish,	4
Hamburg,	8
American,	25
Spanish,	1
English, having French property on board,	3
	284

By the Spanish	*Ships.*
French of which 3 are privateers,	21
English,	3
Swedish,	2
Danish,	3
American,	8
	30

By the Dutch	*Ships.*
French,	2

By the French	*Ships.*
English of which 10 are privateers, and 2 frigates,	332
Dutch,	48
Dantzig,	4
Danish,	5
Hamburg,	6
American,	8
Bremen,	1
Spanish,	4
Portuguese,	2
	410

The above does not include the captures at Toulon, which amount by our Gazette Account, to 43 ships of all sorts, burnt or carried off.

French,		410
English,	284	
Spaniards,	80	
Dutch,	2	316
		94

In favor of the French Republicans against all the combined powers.

Re-captures are allowed for in the above statement.

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An Act directing a Detachment from the Militia of the United States.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to require of the executives of the several states, to take effectual measures, as soon as may be, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit:—From the state of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three;—from the state of South-Carolina, three thousand five hundred and fifty;—from the state of North-Carolina, seven thousand three hundred and thirty-one;—from the state of Kentuky, one thousand five hundred and thirty-two;—from the state

of Virginia, eleven thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-ſeven ;—from the ſtate of Maryland, five thouſand four hundred and eighteen ;—from the ſtate of Delaware, one thouſand two hundred and fifty-ſix ;—from the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ten thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight ;—from the ſtate of New-Jerſey, four thouſand three hundred and eighteen ;—from the ſtate of New-York, ſeven thouſand nine hundred aud ſeventy-one ; from the ſtate of Vermont, two thouſand one hundred and thirty-nine ;—from the ſtate of Connecticut, five thouſand eight hundred and eighty-one ;—from the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, one thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſeven ;—from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, eleven thouſand eight hundred and eighty-five ;—from the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, three thouſand five hundred and forty-four.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the detachments of militia aforeſaid ſhall be officered out of the preſent militia officers, or others, at the option and diſcretion of the conſtitutional authority in each ſtate reſpectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Preſident may, if he judges expedient, authorize the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery or infantry, as part of the detachments aforeſaid, provided, they ſhall voluntarily engage as corps in the ſervice.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſaid militia ſhall not be compelled to ſerve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous : And that, during the time of their ſervice, beſides their pay and other allowances, which ſhall be the ſame as the troops on the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, they ſhall receive at the rate of one dollar and ſixty cents for cloathing, per month.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to call on the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to take the moſt effectual means, that the whole of the militia, not compriſed within the foregoing requiſition, be armed and equipped according to law.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act ſhall continue and be in force, for the ſpace of one year from the paſſing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of
Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the
United States, and Preſident
of the Senate.

Approved—May the ninth 1794.
G°. WASHINGTON
Preſident of the United States.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

Yeſterday morning, 9 o'clock, the Hon. JOHN JAY, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, with Mr. TRUMBUL, his Secretary, embarked for London on board the ſhip Ohio, Capt. Kemp.

The Diſtrict Judge, ſuch of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, as were in this City, many other Civil Officers, and an immenſe concourſe of reſpectable Citizens, attended Mr. Jay from his houſe to the ſhip. When the miniſter had arrived on board, the Citizens ſaluted him with three cheers and acclamations, which were repeated when the ſhip left the wharf. The citizens then proceeded to the Battery, where as ſoon as the Ohio arrived, Mr. Jay was ſaluted with a diſcharge of cannon, which was immediately followed by three cheers from Governor's Iſland. Seldom have we ſeen ſo numerous and reſpectable a collection of Citizens ; and ſuch demonſtrntions of a ſincere deſire that the embaſſy may be ſucceſsful.

It gives us pleaſure to add, that Mr. Jay, on taking leave of the company, expreſſed, in a ſhort addreſs, his ſenſibility and gratitude for their attentions, and aſſured them of his determination to do every thing in his power to effect the object of his miſſion and ſecure to us the bleſſings of peace.

Great credit is due to the citizens of New-York, for the ſpirit and unanimity with which they aid at the works on Governor's Iſland. The voluntary ſervices performed on the fortifications amount to many thouſand days work.

The zeal of all parties in this buſineſs proves, that however men may differ on ſpeculative points, or certain meaſures of government of little importance, yet all men agree to put the country in a poſture of defence. Indeed the difference of parties ſeems in reality to be this : whether we ſhall go to war before it is neceſſary or not.

Agreeable to public notification, the Tammany Society met at Mr. Hunter's tavern yeſterday, and, at 11 o'clock, walked in proceſſion to the Dutch church, where, to a numerous and crouded audience, Mr. John B. Johnſon delivered an animated oration, on UNION, wherein he diſplayed, with great eloquence and oratory, the great benefits reſulting from union and patriotiſm.

ARRIVED.

Brig Diana, Gardner,	St. Chriſtophers and S. Euſtatia.
Schooner Friendſhip, Raſe,	George-Town
Charleſton, Hull,	Edenton
Sloop Sally, Bunker,	Turks-Iſland
Nancy, Stephens,	Savannah
Greenwich, Townſend,	York-Town
Clariſſa, Gardner,	St. Chriſtophers

Brig Jane, Buchanan, ſailed from Jamaica for this port ten days before the Sally.

Brig Sally, Darrah, is arrived at Jamaica from Virginia.

BOSTON, May 8.

TOWN MEETING.

Yeſterday the inhabitants of this town, aſſembled in town meeting for the purpoſe of chooſing ſuitable perſons to repreſent in General Court the preſent year, when the following perſons were elected.

William Tudor, William Euſtis, Joſeph Blake, Thomas Edwards, Charles Jarvis, John Winthrop, Perez Morton.

Several ſpirited reſolutions were paſſed at the above meeting to prevent foreſtalling in the public market.

GUADALOUPE.

Since our laſt there has been three arrivals from Guadaloupe, which bring information from that Iſland, as late as the 6th of April, at which time it had not been attacked by the Britiſh, though having heard of the capture of Martinico, it was momently expected. By ſome it was ſuppoſed a feeble reſiſtance only would be made ; others, that it would be found difficult to conquer. The fort is ſaid to mount 106 pieces of cannon ; and the whole Iſland has plenty of proviſions, at preſent.

We hear that the Capt. of a veſſel arrived at Salem, in a ſhort paſſage from Guadaloupe, ſaw the Britiſh fleet cloſe in with the Iſland, and during the night heard the firing of cannon.

From Bourdeaux, March 18.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Diana, Capt. Martin Peaſe, 45 days from Bourdeax, where he has been detained ſeveral months by the embargo on American veſſels. We have not the papers of any conſequence brought by this veſſel, but the verbal information of the Captain is rather gloomy on the part of France. He mentions that the French army oppoſed to the Spaniards had loſt ground ; that the Northern army remained in *ſtatu quo*, neither advancing nor retreating ; that the rebels were nearly conquered ; that proviſions were very ſcarce at Bourdeaux, which occaſioned ſome commotions in the City ; that for the laſt three weeks there was no bread in the place. He further believed, that this ſcarcity of proviſions was general throughout France.

We publiſh the above intelligence, as we received it, which, we conceive conſonant to our duty. Every one will have an opportunity of commenting on it as he pleaſes. Some will be diſpoſed to heighten the gloomy colors on the French ſide ; and others diſbelieve it in *toto*.

A French gentleman, paſſenger with Captain Peaſe, favored us with a manuſcript of his own, of which we have procured a tranſlation. We would remind our readers, that our informant is probably unacquainted with our means of information reſpecting European occurrences.

Subſtance of the Manuſcript.

He ſays, that the Convention has been ſo very buſy, ever ſince the 1ſt of Feb. that it paſſed none but ſuch decrees, as were dictated by circumſtances ; among which was diſtinguiſhed that which condemns to impriſonment, during the war and baniſhment after, all ſuch perſons as have not manifeſted their avowal of the revolution, &c. &c.

The armies of the combined powers, whoſe advanced poſts, were already at St. Quentin, were in a formidable train.

The duke of Bruſnwick, continues our kind informant, had by a retrograde movement, the better to ſecure his winter quarters, gone into Alſace, and the French had retreated forward to Straſburg.

As to the Spaniards, they have beat too ; they have taken Collioure, Poſt Venore, &c. they *a-peu-pres* that is, nearly deſtroyed the whole army, which was oppoſed to them. Riſum ! They were going to make the ſiege of Perpignan—the French army had been the whole of the winter without any proviſions.

The troubles of La Vendee, our intelligencer ſays, is in a formidable ſtate ; they have poſſeſſion of three-fourths of France. News indeed ! The Convention was at laſt very low ſpirited, it began to doubt of ſucceſs, and although they wanted new levies, yet did not preſume to demand any thing of the nation. A very great difficulty occaſioned by the aſtoniſhing want of arms (they want arms in France, ſo ſays BILLY PITT) and what they have are of *bad quality*.

The ſcarcity of proviſions was very great —Frenchmen now live upon roots. Even Paris began to feel the effects of Famine.

Our informant, goes on to relate the apprehenſions that were entertained of another maſſacre *exactly ſimilar* to that which took place at Paris in 1792, but this he gives as his opinion.

But this opinion of his, traces a moſt dreadful picture of the ſituation of France, which, he ſays, "being divided between rage and fury ; preſents nothing but butchers and victims."

"The Aſſembly is not leſs divided, in more violent diſunion than that which waited upon 50 of its members to the Guillotine, portending a bloody revolution in Paris, &c. &c."

PHILADELPHIA.

The diſcuſſion of the bill providing for funding and paying the intereſt on the balance due to the creditor ſtates, agreeably to the reports of the Commiſſioners, has engaged the attention of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for the laſt 2 or 3 days ; this day the bill was paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading.

By Capt. Keown arrived here from Charleſton, we learn that one of the men on board his ſhip who was ſtabbed in the affray, (mentioned in a former paper) with ſome Frenchmen, died the day after of the wound he received.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		Days
Brig Aurora, Norqueſt,	Cadiz,	6
Sch'r. Sally, Bell,	Virginia,	3
Bride, Quandrill,	Jamaica,	12
Sloop Harlican, Hays,	S. Carolina,	15
Betſey, Floyd,	Virginia,	3
Willing Lais,	do.	do.
Cynthia, Watſon,	New-York,	6

CLEARED.

Sch'r. Humming Bird, Franklin Snowhill
Fly, Woodman, Nixonton, N. C.
Little Betſey, Toulſon, Norfolk

Captain Norqueſt informs, that on the the 6th of March, the following American veſſels lay at Cadiz, waiting for a convoy.

Ships Greenaway, Oakman,	Boſton
Rookſby, Jones,	Portſmouth
Wm. Henry, Bickford,	Salem
Montgomery, Campbell,	Philad.
Ceres, Young,	Baltimore
Brigs Lady Walterſtorff, Brock,	ditto
Enterprize, Hawthorn,	Salem
Patty, White,	Boſton
Sch'r. Friendſhip, Merchant,	ditto
ditto, Barry,	ditto
Raven, Plummer,	ditto
Madiſon, Pennock,	Philadelphia
Emma, Girdler,	Marblehead
Succeſs, Lewis,	ditto

A large ſhip was ſeen about 2 o'clock this day, under way this ſide Cheſter ; alſo a brig and a ſloop arrived at the Fort—names unknown.

Laſt night arrived in this port, the French ſloop of war, called the Lafcaſſas, Captain Brenſon from St. Mary's in Georgia. The Lafcaſſas carrys 18 double fortified 6 pounders, beſides Swivels ; and about 72 men.

Capt. Norqueſt informs, That two American veſſels from Bourdeaux were carried into Cadiz and condemned for having French property. Before Capt. Norqueſt arrived at Cadiz he was at Algiers, where he witneſſed the treatment of the American captives. By the humanity of Mr. Scheldebrand, the Swediſh Conſul, two of our brethren were relieved, one he took to ſuperintend his garden, and the other, for whom he paid 4000 dollars, he ſent to Leghorn as maſter of a veſſel.

Capt. Norqueſt alſo ſpeaks highly of the attention of the Swediſh Conſul to the American captives in general.

To Correſpondents.

"*Queries*," &c. were prepared for this days Gazette, but omitted for want of room—they ſhall appear to-morrow.

ERRATA.

In the piece ſigned "A Citizen of Philadelphia" publiſhed yeſterday—firſt col. 2d. page, 10th line from the bottom, for "revenue," read *reverence*—ſecond col. 3d line from the top, for "time" read *turn*—ſame col. 34th line, before the word "children's" inſert *or*.

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

Congreſs of the United States,
In Senate, Tueſday May 13th, 1794

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Gallipolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.

May 14. 1m.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
May 14.
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA, called
ROBIN HOOD,
OR,
SHERWOOD FOREST.

Reſidents in the Foreſt.

Robin Hood,	Mr. Darley
Little John,	Mr. Wignell
Scarlet,	Mr. Francis
Bowman,	Mr. Warrell
Archers,	Meſſrs. Bliſſet, Warrel jun. De Moulin, Lee, Baſon, &c. &c.
Allen-a-Dale,	Mr. Darley jun.
Stella,	Miſs Willems
Shepherdeſſes,	Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs De Marque Mrs. Finch, and Miſs Rowſon, &c. &c.

Viſitors to the Foreſt.

Ruttekin,	Mr. Bates
Friar Tuck,	Mr Whitlock
Edwin,	Mr. Marſhall
Angelina,	Miſs Broadhurſt
Annette,	Mrs. Marſhall
Clorinda,	*Mrs. Oldmixon, late Miſs George, from the Theatre Royal Hay-Market, being her firſt appearance in America.*

With the original overture, by Baumgarton, the reſt of the muſical accompaniments compoſed and ſelected by Shield, with additional airs by A. Reinagle. With new ſcenery, dreſſes, and decorations.

After the Opera,
A Scots Paſtoral Dance,
Compoſed by Mr. Francis, called the Caledonian Frolic.

In which will be introduced a Highland Reel by Mr. Francis, Miſs Willems and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,
A COMEDY, in two acts, called
Who's the Dupe.

Doiley,	Mr. Morris
Sandford,	Mr. Moreton
Granger,	Mr. Cleveland
Gradus,	Mr. Harwood
Miſs Doiley,	Mrs. Francis
Charlotte,	Mrs. Marſhall

N. B. The public are reſpectfully acquainted that there will be a performance on Thurſday and Friday in this week, and that on Monday the 19th inſt. will be performed a play and entertainment, as will be expreſſed in future bills for the BENEFIT of Mr. FENNEL.

*** As inconveniences to the public have ariſen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet

Juſt Publiſhed,
one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Cheſnut Street,
AN ESSAY ON THE
Natural Equality of Men,
On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.
To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.
Corrected and Enlarged.
By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*
Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.
Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.
The Firſt American Edition.
THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in ſuch harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.
March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.
WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,
Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next, and that all ſpecial Indents not tendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.
Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.
Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.
By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*
In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.
Reſolved. That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.
Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ew:Nov.

Treaſury Department.
Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.
White Oak Timber and Plank.
For each Frigate.
98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wale pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c.
200 Logs, for various uſes.
Pitch Pine.
25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12, to 15 by 18 inches thro'.
50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.
Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly.
tu&f3w.

Advertiſement.
THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.
City of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.
M. 5 m&th4w

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1-8th of a dollar.
Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments detrimental to a State.
Price 1 8 of a Dollar.
April 22. mw&f3w

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania
TO WIT:
(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:
"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.
By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.
Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.
VOLUME II.
Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."
In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
May 7 ew4w

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.
March 4, 1794. d1w3taw1f

Juſt Imported,
In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.
John Donnaldſon.
April 4. d1w w&f1

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;
Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.
Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16
Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. x i.
May 10 tuth&s2w

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE
} WINES of the firſt quality
Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum.
Coniac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a ſuperior quality in caſes.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin W. Moris,
The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,
Where he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of
WINES, &c.
Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion.
Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſea ſtores in general put up.
May 9 tu&f2m

The Public are cautioned to *beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following*
MARKS.
Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.
ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.
The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.
The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.
In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill
The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.
The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.
Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.
ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.
They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.
The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.
The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *n*, and others following.
There is no ſtroke to the *i* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.
The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *T* and the *y* going below them.
The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.
It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia on ſuſpicion of being the authors of them.
The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.
The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.
The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.
The printer or printers, of the bills.
Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1794
April 22, 1794.
Other counterfeit bills
of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.
The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.
They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:
The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.
The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.
The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.
The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.
THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,
IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.
For particulars apply to the printer.
m&thtf

A New Novel.
To the LADIES of Philadelphia.
This Day is Publiſhed by
MATHEW CAREY,
118, Market ſtreet,
Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,
Charlotte, a tale of Truth,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.
Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.
IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend.—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcripations natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed
Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,
A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky
compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.
War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.
Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.
Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.
April 29. tuth&s3w

Lately Publiſhed.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobſon,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:
THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards 4 1-2 Dollars.
The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.
A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are ſubjoined [illegible] compoſed with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 56 Cents.
March 17. tuth&s3w

—NO. 21—
Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia.
POYNTELL'S
AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
WHERE he keeps up a conſtant ſtock of ten thouſand pieces for ſale, compriſing every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the moſt modern and taſty patterns, for every part of a houſe. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatneſs of workmanſhip, durability of colours, variety in deſigns, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the ſame moderate prices.
An elegant variety of rich fancy feſtoon & narrow borders, and of ſtucco and other coloured pannel papers.
Plain grounds made to any colour or ſhade.
Wholeſale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a ſhort notice, on advantageous terms, on uſual credit.
In addition to the above aſſortment, he has a beautiful variety of
French paper hangings
of very ſuperior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.
April 25 tuth&s2w

ESSENCE
For the Tooth-Ache,
Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.
THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS.
Sold in Philadelphia only at
Poyntell's Stationary Store,
No. 21, Second ſtreet.
April 24. tuth&s 3w

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